

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

VOL. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 164.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

The Bank receives applications either direct or by broker or all business operations which it is authorised to undertake according to its Statutes.

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On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

Daniel Muñoz.

Secretary.

Emilio Reus.

Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR AUGUST, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,578,498.91
Superior Government	1,402,626.57
Securities: Commercial Section	9,144,491.04
Mortgage	6,834,977.91
Plant and Material for Emission	55,888.17
Negotiation of Cédulas	9,210,815.51
City Mortgages	3,230,000.00
Rural	6,612,591.00
Branches—Capital	2,300,000.00
Branches—Emission	785,612.20
Reserve Fund	25,000.00
Fixtures	714,310.45
Dividends, coupons paid	5,752,915.61
Various debtors	5,705,453.35
Cash in hand	5,705,453.35
Head Office \$5,112,222.44	
Branches 601,573.31	
	\$5,713,795.75

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	18,733.12
Emission (including branches)	4,710,436.59
Savings Bank	14,165.64
Judicial deposits	6,117.43
Montevideo	6,012.56
Cédulas emitted, Series A	4,815,410.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	5,217,016.45
" Rural	1,501,709.11
Reserve Fund	43,012.18
Coupons Series A	450.00
20 million loan	2,612,022.02
Branches	1,802,007.07
Various Creditors	7,819,025.53
	\$30,961,197.21

Montevideo, 31st August 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.

President.

F. C. Tappen.

Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.

Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.

Chief of Emission.

Imlsp

English Bank of the River Plate.

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Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
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J. Mac CRINDLE,

Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue Halévy

BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

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Subscribed Capital 1,500,000
Reserve Fund 350,000

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The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money. The Bank notifies any change in rates, by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

R. A. Thurburn

MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

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MONTEVIDEO.

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All correspondence whether on business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director.

No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1888.

PROPERTY TITLES IN URUGUAY

AND THE

BUENOS AIRES HERALD.

At the beginning of the present month we reprinted an article from the B. A. Herald entitled "Are Property Titles Secure in Uruguay?" This article, dealing with certain mining claims of Sr. Posadas, asserted that that gentleman had made good his claims in the courts, but that the executive authorities had avoided fulfilling the decisions of the courts. We then asked our readers, to suspend their judgments as we had reasons for believing—on the representations of interested parties,—that there was another side to the question. Since then our contemporary has with perfect reason asked us more than once to fulfil our promise and, if possible, rebut its statements. That we have not done so before, and are lately able to do so now, arises from circumstances beyond our control, the principal one being that Sr. Marquez, the Minister of Finance, who alone was in possession of the documentary evidence required, was taken seriously ill and is only now resuming his attention to business. The case was fully discussed, and, we have reason to believe, disposed of, in La Tribuna Popular of December 23 to 27, 1887, in a series of articles headed "El Gran Playón," written by Sr. Tancredo Segui, and containing copies of the legal documents concerned. We have been unable to obtain copies of this journal, owing to their having been destroyed, and therefore are unable to offer any extracts.

As represented to us, the case stands as follows. Dictator Latorre made to Sr. Posadas a grant for mining purposes which was not utilized. Other companies arose and at considerable trouble, risk and expenditure, started and worked the mines. As soon as it was found there was some chance of solid profit, Sr. Posadas, who had hitherto made no movement, appears, and claims not only the right to the mines thus started, but to a monopoly of all mining rights within the Republic. This is the claim which the authorities refuse to recognize, and in doing so they only act as would the authorities of any country absolved from dictatorship.

We are unable, for the present at all events, to produce any further proof, for

this than mere assertion, and the Herald will probably say that assertion is not worth much. Still, we have done our little best, and if our efforts have been frustrated, it is through no fault of ours. For the present, at all events, we leave the Herald in possession of the field, should we come into possession of stronger proofs, we will then reopen the discussion.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CATTLE OF BARON MAÑA.

(Contributed by a camp subscriber.)

Few people who are not directly connected with the development of the cattle and sheep industries of the Pampa Oriental have any idea of the great advances that have been made by 'Estancieros' in the improvement of their stocks, during the last few years, by importing pure blooded stock from Europe. The 'Estanciero' of the present day clearly sees that on high priced lands he must increase his production and the demands of the markets are for heavier animals carrying more beef, mutton or wool.

Among the first to have seen the importance of introducing pure blood in this country was Baron Maña, who imported some splendid specimens of the Shorthorn bred on his Estancia in Mercedes, B.O. These noble animals have been carefully tended but experience has proved beyond a doubt, that it is impossible to prevent rapid degeneration of this breed owing to the intermittent food supply. These animals, from their great size, require a most abundant and constant food supply, which, in our present state of curing cattle is impossible to provide, owing to the great outlay and expense entailed. The droughts of our long summers and the want of grasses in our camps during the winter months make it impossible to look for the greatest improvement in our cattle by means of the large breeds of England.

We hear that Messrs. Lorraine and Co., of Paysandu have received orders to provide pure Devon bulls for the Estancias belonging to the Baron in Mercedes, Roman and Blanquada, to cross with his grade Shorthorns. This race has been selected from the middle breeds of England on account of their superior hardiness of constitution, and, being of smaller frame and more active habit, they are enabled to gather their food rapidly, from over a large extent of ground without suffering from that loss of weight which the larger and lazier breeds experience in times of privation and want. It is admitted that the Devon breed has no rival for early fattening.

This importation of animals will be selected from some of the prize strains of England and will contain concentrated blood from the ancient Quarterly families, combined with the most fashionable tribes of the present day. The Devon breed is rapidly gaining ground in the Banda Oriental, as it is now suited to produce the greatest improvement on criollo cattle in shorter time than any other breed. We find large importations are being sent to the States, Australia, Cape of Good Hope and everywhere that live stock is required, which have great powers of endurance and can survive the hardships incidental to range stock raising and grazing.

SIBERIAN ADVENTURES

The story of "The Phoenix Merchant Adventures," as told by Sir Robert Morier, her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a recent despatch to the Marquis of Salisbury, makes one of the most interesting State papers that has for a long time issued from our Foreign Office. It is a story of the skill and enterprise of a British sailor culminating in the opening up of Siberia to European shipping. With this new and important triumph of navigation Sir Robert Morier's name will be deservedly associated, not only because he is the author of such an entertaining narrative, but also because the success achieved has been in no small measure due to the personal interest he has shown in the enterprise and the countenance he has obtained for it from the Government of the Czar.

It had long been well known, and on a glance at our larger maps it is perfectly obvious, that two great rivers, the Obi and the Yenesei, connect the Arctic waters with the very centre of Asia up to the Chinese frontier. They are the two important rivers which, our St. Petersburg Correspondent tells us, are about to be connected in Southern Siberia by a canal. But before 1874, access from the sea to these rivers was supposed to be barred by the ice in the Kara Sea, the name given to the portion of the Arctic Ocean which seems on the map to be partially enclosed by the promontory-like island of Nova Zembla. Joseph Wiggins, the hero of Sir Robert Morier's narrative, when engaged as an English mate on a brig employed in the White Sea trade, pondered on the name Kara Sea, and learning that the word «Kara» was Tartar for «black», judged that such a name was never meant to describe waters which were always ice-bound.

He made up his mind that an open water-way was there, and he set his heart on its discovery. Fortune favouring him, in the lapse of years he was able to put his own plans into execution, and with an Arctic steam yacht, the Diana, in 1874 he solved the problem brilliantly, as Sir Robert Morier puts it, by sailing through the Kara Straits to

the mouth of both the Obi and the Yenesei. He thus established his theory that a part of the Gulf Stream made its way through the Straits at the southern end of Nova Zembla, and that when this stream and the immense volume of water carried down from south to north by the two great rivers of Siberia had had time to do their summer work the ice would be driven to the north ward, and kept there till the winter again established its dominion over the whole region. It was following this discovery that Nordenskjöld in 1879 made his voyage to the Yenesei, and ultimately his celebrated excursion through Behring Straits round the world.

Sir Robert Morier deplores the fact that Captain Wiggins met with little encouragement at first from the English mercantile classes; but in 1870, with the assistance of a Russian mine proprietor, M. Siberiakow, and an English yachtman, whose name is not given, he again crossed the Kara Sea and ascended the Yenesei for nearly a thousand miles. It was now proved that there existed a navigable water-way, if only one knew how to navigate it, from the heart of Asia, and the untold mineral and agricultural storehouses of Siberia 2,000 miles inland to the markets of Europe. The ill success of a subsequent expedition only emphasised the qualifying «if» in the above proposition, and Captain Wiggins has now absolutely proved his case.

Last year he had a company formed under the name of «The Phoenix Merchant Adventures», and with an iron steamer of 400 tons, which they purchased, and a cargo of samples, the intrepid navigator started from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Yenesei, a large town on the Yenesei, two thousand miles from the mouth of that river, and within a few hundred verst from the Chinese frontier. He was piloted, Sir R. Morier tells us, by the blind chief of a Samoyede tribe, whose accurate description from memory of the landmarks enabled the Phoenix to ascend in safety. Commenting on the heartiness of the crew's reception, Sir R. Morier assists us to realise the importance of this feat in navigation by the remark that the sentiments evoked among the Siberians «could not have been different in kind from those which would be felt by men buried alive suddenly seeing themselves brought into contact with the rest of the world.»

It remains to be explained that Sir Robert Morier has secured for the spirited Phoenix Merchant Adventures the right to land goods on the Yenesei duty free for five years, and a similar concession of one year in regard to the River Obi. Inland navigation is not permitted by Russian law to foreigners, and the permission to trade further than the mouth of these rivers is only obtained by her Majesty's Ambassador for one year, but if this can be, as it is hoped it may be, continued at least until a Siberian river service can be organized, the adventures will be satisfied with the business of transporting the product of the Siberian mines across the Arctic seas. The cautious Siberians have not yet committed themselves to the organization of this river service. They were offered the Phoenix by way of commencement, but answered, «Well, as on the Phoenix safely navigated up the river, we will wait and see how she gets down.»

Captain Wiggins has been home since, and has taken out another steamer, the Labrador, to meet the Phoenix at the mouth of the Yenesei and exchange a Newcastle for a Siberian cargo. Sir Robert Morier's son accompanies the expedition. Added to this fascinating narrative is a letter from the managing director of the Phoenix company not only acknowledging Sir Robert Morier's invaluable services, but emphasising the friendly and liberal feeling displayed by the Czar and the Russian Minister in the assistance they have given in this instance to commercial enterprise, and dwelling on the proof these merchant adventures have had of friendly feeling between the two nations. It seems to be the very irony of events that leads to the publication of such pro-Russian testimonials by a Government composed of men whose party in opposition carried their Russophobia to almost dangerous extremes.

EXPRESSIONS

—The B. A. Herald has been continuing its discussion of the claims of the candidates to the Presidency of this Republic. The two candidates last discussed are Col. Do Loin and Don Salvador Tajes. With the former as President the Herald considers we would have a form of benevolent despotism, with a little excess of militarism. With regard to the latter, the Herald acknowledges itself unable to produce anything against him, and, while according praise that is more negative than positive, thinks the country might do very much worse than give him the preference. He is certainly the favoured candidate, so far as our contemporary is concerned.

—The Herald is not correct in saying that Don Salvador is no relation to the present President. He is either cousin, or half-brother.

—These articles of the Herald on our Presidential candidates have been plentiful and interesting, and are characterized with the usual exceeding plain-spokenness that distinguishes our contemporary. In fact, this is one of the reasons we have not reproduced them.

—By an oversight we omitted to credit the Herald with the description of Sarment's funeral published by us yesterday.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRISH PRISONS.

The following letter and extract were sent by Mr. Mandeville, the political prisoner who died from the effects of his treatment in prison, to Mr. Sydney Hallifax, and were recently published in the London papers by the advice of Mr. Gladstone.

«Clonkilla, Jan. 2nd, 1888.

«My dear Hallifax,—Many thanks for all your kind sympathy. I had intended writing to you at once on my release from prison, but as I wished to write you a long letter and as there were many calls upon me time could not be had until this evening. I got your telegram, letters, &c., and would like to comply with your suggestion about writing up prison treatment, but find the task more difficult than I could have before believed. It seems so contemptible to have to speak of prison food and such matters. I think you got the prison bill of fare some time before my sentence, so that I really have no more to communicate on that score only that for an ordinary strong, healthy man such as I am this dietary is not injurious or particularly disagreeable. For city men such as Wm. O'Brien and Alderman Hooper it can scarcely be said that it is proper food. Poor O'Brien got very ill after a short time, but as he was only off punishment diet, consisting of bread and water (1 lb. of bread in 24 hours), I could not say but that he might have held up against ordinary prison fare had no starvation been attempted. Hooper has not been long in prison. He is a delicate man, a journalist of large frame, accustomed to a comfortable home, and I think confinement and rough fare are likely to tell heavily upon him.

«The greatest sympathy is felt for him here, as he is a most amiable, upright man, and has a large family depending upon him for maintenance. Even the Tory bigots regret the cruelties practised upon him. His «offence» was printing and publishing reports of «suppressed» branches of I.N.L. If he did not publish them people would not consider his newspaper sufficiently interesting to purchase it, and when he did publish what the majority of the Irish people demanded before they would invest their money the Government have caused him to be imprisoned for two months as a criminal prisoner. I saw him the day before they discharged me from Tullamore. He had been deprived of his clothes, and was taking exercise with us in the convict grey. He appeared to walk with difficulty in the hobnailed shoes provided by the jail authorities, and tired, and requested permission to return to his cell after about 20 minutes' walk. On that evening he was put upon bread and water for refusing to clean out his cell, and since then he has had two days' punishment on the same luxuries. In addition to the punishment of the severe starvation you are always confined in a close cell, and all outside exercise or air are forbidden to you. I felt this confinement without outdoor exercise much more than starvation. The cell, which is generally 6ft. by 14ft., after being occupied continuously for a few hours becomes quite stuffy, and when you do get back to ordinary prison fare you are so poisoned by the atmosphere of your cell that you can scarcely take any food until you have had some outdoor exercise.

«During my imprisonment I managed to exercise myself by swinging my stool round my head in the manner of an Indian club, and it served to keep me from falling away altogether. In a punishment cell you are allowed no stool and, as the cell is flagged and the prisoner is compelled to wear thin slippers, the sufferings of a rheumatic person are considerable when taking walking exercise. The ventilation of the punishment cell is very bad (unless waft comes through the large space round a badly-fitting door, almost no air.) I complained of the cold resulting from this space round the door, particularly under it. The door is within nine feet of the head of the prisoner's permanent bed, and I was obliged to muffle my head in order to avert an attack of inflammation of the lungs. This defective door was remedied on Dr. Moorhead's recommendation. The prison authorities got a sack and stuffed it under the door. Daylight appears through a narrow window in such a very dim way that ordinary print, such as a Bible or morning prayers in a Common Prayer Book, cannot be read. The cell is pitch dark once evening comes until daylight, all gas and candles being forbidden to the unfortunate inmates.

«The offence for which I was put in here was refusing to clean out my cell. I refused on the grounds that I was a political prisoner. I had been punished before by being confined to my own cell without any exercise for refusing to wear prison clothes. While confined thus to my own cell I was kept on bread and water, just as if I had been in punishment cell; but as day-light had a tolerably free entrance here, and as gaslight is also supplied, the punishment or torture is not nearly as great; besides, the prison stool does not make such a bad club for exercise. I had also to keep my cell for several days voluntarily rather than take exercise with criminal prisoners. This was hard upon my health. My eyes got tender, and I still suffer from the effects of the white prison walls. I can now scarcely read or write by lamp light.

«I believe poor Hooper refuses to exercise with criminals as well as to do menial work. He has never had much athletic training and can scarcely manage to take enough exercise to keep his health and spirits up to the mark in the small space of a prison cell. The punishment diet always made me ill. I was obliged to give up taking water with my bread, and had to swallow the latter dry or an attack of diarrhoea was the result. This attack generally lasted for three days, and on one occasion for more than six. I complained to the governor in presence of Dr. Moorhead (a J.P. for King's County) of the unfairness of putting me on punishment dietary as a double penalty of illness after starvation was inflicted upon me, and stated that if the law allowed starvation yet he had no right to injure my health. His reply

was that the medical officer of the prison made no such representation to him, having certified me fit for punishment, and that as I had refused to comply with regulations of the Prison Board he was compelled to punish me in the proper discharge of his duty. At this very time I was suffering from a cold and bad sore throat, and being medically treated for the latter, besides being generally out of condition, the doctor must have known, as he saw me daily. Yet I was sentenced to 72 hours' punishment. After being 14 hours on punishment dietary I got a violent attack of diarrhoea. I complained to the doctor that day.

«Yet as some prison test, unnecessary to mention, did not satisfy him, I was kept on punishment for thirty hours longer. On this occasion I remained twenty-four hours without taking any food, as the dry bread hurt my throat, and I feared to use water to moisten the food, knowing from former experience its effects. I certainly felt very ill and miserable, but hunger was not my punishment. I have all my life been able to endure want of food without suffering much pain, such as numbers of people complain of; but I considered I was being savagely ill-treated, because the prison physician said I was not ill and Dr. Moorhead had expressed a contrary opinion. However, I got so very ill and weak, and the prison physician's test having been satisfied, I was allowed off all punishment on the evening of the third day and put upon medical treatment. The only change made in my ordinary prison food was white bread was substituted for brown. Next day I was very weak and tired after a couple of rounds of the exercise ring. I did not recover my general health for fully a week.

In a letter dated February 1, Mr. Mandeville wrote: «Your term of punishment varies from twenty-eight hours to three days. The authorities have power to give twenty-eight days if they wish. Ordinary men get ill on this treatment before twenty-four hours are over. Sometimes you are sent to hospital, I was not, although I suffered from diarrhoea after each sentence.»

Amongst other statements left by the deceased, and also addressed to Mr. Hallifax, occur the following: «So far as taste or palatableness, bread and water is perhaps an improvement on some of the prison dishes, such as suet pudding or vegetable soup. These are of course very small matters, and I merely make the observation to show you that it is not from an epicurean spirit that my objection to punishment dietary arose. I think it is a horrible thing to compel a prisoner to live upon food which brings on an attack of illness and which may prove injurious to his future health, or perhaps have a fatal termination, such as happened in poor Larkin's case.»

«On one occasion I was recovering from an attack of sore throat and using a gargle and particularly in other respects, I was sentenced to 72 hours' bread and water. I objected and complained, giving my reasons to the Governor in Dr. Moorhead's presence, a magistrate for King's County. I suffered for 30 hours from sore throat and diarrhoea before the doctor ordered me to be released from punishment. The doctor had applied a rough prison test, but as I feared to eat the punishment fare of brown bread (bun and flour) after I had got a severe attack of illness, knowing as I did that it was that which caused it, I had fasted for 20 hours, and I could show no symptom but exhaustion. When he did satisfy himself that I was ill he relieved me at once, and gave me medicine to cure me. I suffered for a couple of days from weakness. In justice to the doctor I must say that I complained of being kept on punishment, and stated all these facts to a medical inspector from the Irish Prison Board, who said the prison doctor should act as he did according to the instructions he received if he discharged his duty properly, and that if he did so he could be dismissed at 24 hours' notice from the Prison Board. I complained also about being punished by being put on bread and water, knowing as the doctor did that it had an injurious effect upon me, and the only observation he made was that I did not get enough punishment.»

AN EXPLORER IN FRENCH GUIANA.

A letter from Cayenne to the Times states that M. Coudreau who has recently explored Guiana, arrived there last month, after having travelled for eleven months in the western range of the Tumuc-Humac Mountains, between the sources of the Itany and that of the Camero. Starting by the Maroni, M. Coudreau, after having gone up the Itany and explored the region which it waters, came down to the coast by Maroni-Crique, which is a very large tributary of the Maroni River. M. Coudreau is the first Frenchman who has passed a consecutive winter and summer in the Tumuc-Humac Mountains; and though he did not himself suffer very much from the effects of the expedition, the same cannot be said of his companions, as the only European who accompanied him was brought near to death's door by fever, from which most of the natives also suffered. M. Coudreau escaped with nothing worse than rheumatism, and he says that the climate of the Western Tumuc-Humac is not bad.

The result of 1205 observations taken by him puts the mean temperature at 70 degrees, and the country is a magnificent one; but the difficulty of reaching it is very great owing to the east. M. Coudreau and his companions, had to go and live out in the open with the Indians, leading the same kind of existence and depending for food upon the game, fish, and fruit that they could shoot, fish, and gather. For eight months M. Coudreau lived the regular native life, and he had become so accustomed to it that he was very popular with the Rucuyones, whose language he had learned to speak, and he induced the pamechi (captain) of the tribe and four of his lieutenants to accompany him to Cayenne, where their arrival created a great sensation, as the people of the town did not believe

in their existence. M. Gerville-Reache, the Governor of the colony, received them with great hospitality and made them several presents.

The most important fact brought out by M. Coudreau is the existence in Upper Guiana, which is acknowledged French territory, of sixteen new Indian tribes, forming a group of at least 20,000 persons; and these Indians are not, as was supposed, mere nomads, living upon the produce of their guns and fishing nets, but are sedentary in their habits, and have attained a certain degree of civilisation. M. Coudreau is about to start on a fresh expedition to the Approuague and the Oyapack, and does not expect to get back before next spring.

AUCTIONS

J. M.

JAIME MAESO

LEA USTED
QUE ESTO ES ALGO SENSACIONAL
PAGANDO25 pesos mensuales
Remataré Solares
El Domingo 30DE SETIEMBRE
A las 2 de la tarde

Hasta el mas desgraciado debe ser propietario aprovechando esta oportunidad.

Solares con frente a las calles
todas empadrasadas, con tranvías,
baldos edificios y numeroso vecindario.En el barrio de moda
DONDE SE PROSPERA
Y SE EDIFICA MAS
Descomunal Rematazo

Pagando 25 ps.

MENSUALES
Cualquiera puede ser
PROPIETARIO
Porque a todos
se les FIABanco Constructor
ORIENTALy comprar uno ó mas solares pagando
solamente25 PESOS
Mensuales!!!Aunque el solar comprado valga
3,000 PESOSEste es sorprendente y no admite
competencia posible, porque nadie puede
vender en semejantes condiciones. Es
necesario pensar que se trata de solares
en el corazón de la ciudad para comprender
que esto es infinitamente superior á
cualquier remate se han hecho hasta la
fecha, porque nunca se ha vendido en
condiciones semejantes, solares que se
venderán á pagar solamente25 pesos
por cada mesAunque el solar comprado valga mil,
dos ó tres mil pesos.
Para comodidad de la concurrencia,
saldrán diez trenes de la calle
á la 1 de la tarde.
Cada compra por entregaré 200 \$ en
garantía de su oferta.
Los planos que se repartirán en el acto
del remate en licitación. La situación de los
terrenos. 182 S. 26-S. 30

J. M.

E. Z. y Ca.

Eduardo Zorrilla y Ca.

Rematadores, comisionistas y
consignatarios, compran y
venden terrenos, campos, etc.
etc. Unico representante de
animales puros de Europa y
República Argentina.Toros, caballos de carrera, de trazo ligero y
puro—Carneros y ovejas Rambouillet, Lincoln
etc. etc.
Casa en Montevideo: calle del Sarandí números 188
y 172.
Casa en Buenos Aires: calle Defensa números 193
y 201.
En ambas casas cuentan con espinitas y co-
modas caballerías.
Ventas en remate y particularmente.
Siempre hay en sus caballerías 24 animales de
cualquier raza, carneros, ovejas, etc. etc.
Encargarse de traer por cuenta de los Interesa-
dos, cualquier animal de Europa ó la República Ar-
gentina, cobrando la simple comision de venta y
los gastos.
Atención peticiones veritales y por escrito.
Respondeen de la procedencia y origen de los ani-
males que venden. 31m37

E. Z. y Ca.

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros de N. Goddard

53 — CALLE SOLIS — 53 (altos)

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CALLE SOLIS núm. 53 (ALTOS)

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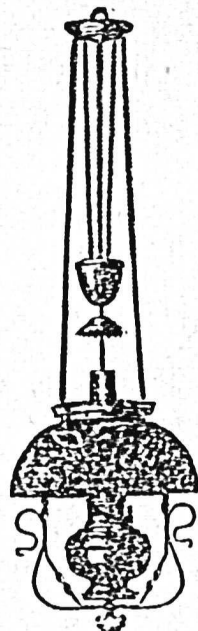
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mas ó ménos) la lámpara

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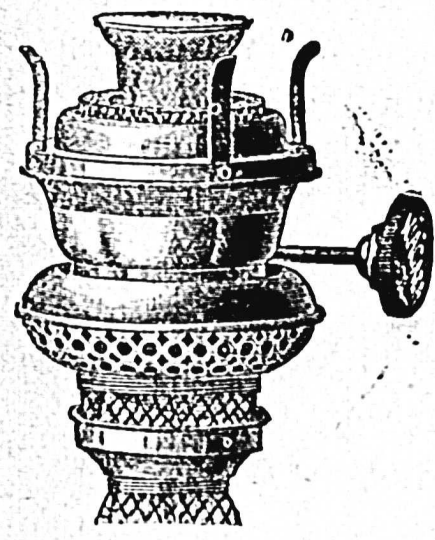
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BUENOS AIRES

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A los Señores Tomás Drysdale & Ca.

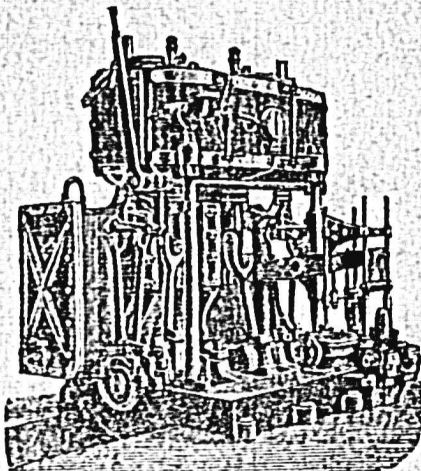
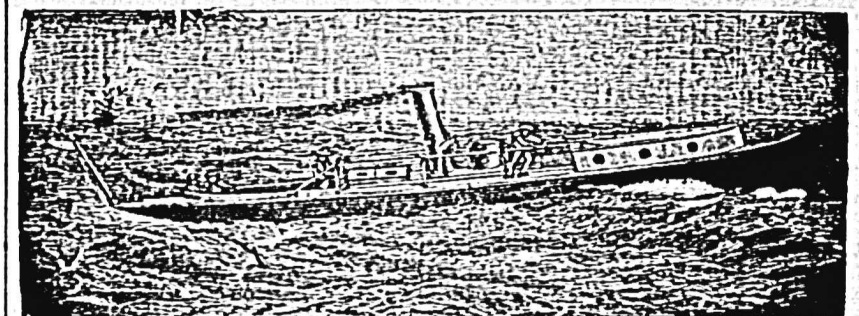
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7m19p

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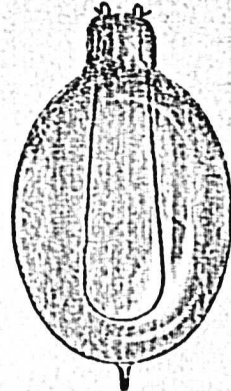
Montevideo Deposit: Calle Colon 50, 52 and 54.

EMPRESA
LUZ ELÉCTRICA CASSELS

OFICINAS Y TALLERES: LA PLATA

Director Gerente: Don W. R. CASSELS

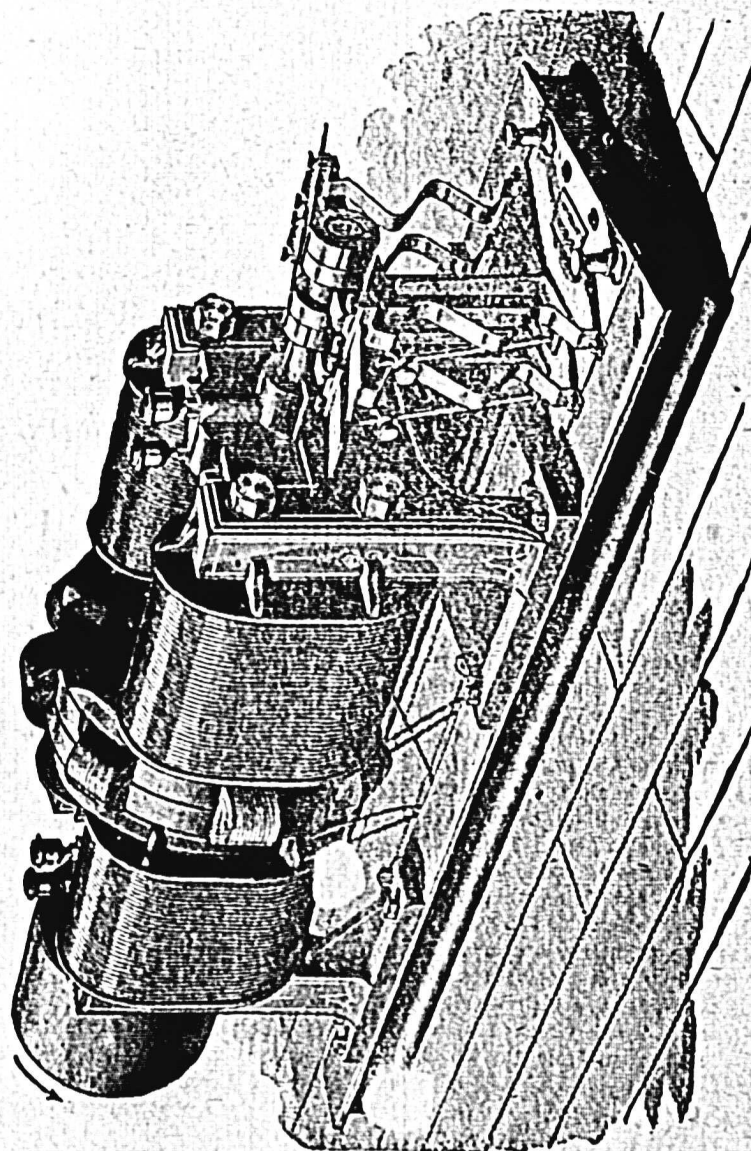
Electricista Superintendente: Don Fco. CASSELS



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PRINCIPALES FABRICANTES

Inglaterra y los Estados-Unidos



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C. P. WHITE

T. ROQUET

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28—CALLE SOLIS—28

54m

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